

Wilson Announces 1916 Candidacy; Defends Policies

President Flings Down Gauntlet to Enemies in Jackson Day Speech at Indianapolis—People Will Be Given Chance to Show Whether the Administration Is a Success or Not, He Declares, and Cheers "1916" Ring Out. Staunchly Defends "Watchful Waiting" and Creates Sensation by Asserting that if 1914 Had Been a Presidential Year the Democrats Would Have Had Eighty Majority in the Electoral College.

ADVOCATES NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU; SAYS COURTS MUST LEARN TO SPEED UP

Special Dispatch to The Washington Herald.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 8.—President Wilson shed his hat into the ring for 1916 today. He flung down the gauntlet to his enemies and made a vigorous defense of his policies in his long-awaited address before the Indiana Democratic Club in this Hoosier metropolis.

He declared the people of the nation probably would be given an opportunity to show whether they believed his administration a success or not. His audience took up his words, and long cheers, ending in "1916," which echoed through the hall, gave prolonged approval to his challenge.

President Wilson announced himself as in favor of a national employment bureau for the first time in his political career; he staunchly defended his policy of "watchful waiting" in Mexico; he held the Republican party up to scorn as an organization which had not had a "new idea in thirty years," and declared that the courts of the nation must adopt speedier methods of administering justice in the near future.

He called upon the people of the United States to cast their gaze upon the European war if they would be satisfied with life in a free and peaceful republic.

"I love the Democratic party, but I love the country more," he said.

Call to His Colors.

He declared that whenever the Democratic party ceased to be the party of progress, he would leave it.

The President declared that the new currency act had been responsible for the first January in many decades in which money stringency had not occurred.

"The present Congress has the most remarkable record of any since the civil war," he declared.

He also created a sensation by asserting that if last November's election had been a Presidential one the Democratic party would have had a majority of eighty votes in the electoral college.

Although the President was given a most polite and uneventful reception on the streets of Indianapolis, he was greeted by overflowing enthusiasm during the course of his address. He was given a reception at Senator Kenyon's home before his address, and an automobile ride through the city after his speech. He left for Washington at 6 o'clock.

The President's address is regarded in all quarters as by far the most important utterance of his political career, and as the signal for all his supporters to rally to his side for his coming fight for re-election.

G. O. P. "Behind Times."

President Wilson's address, in part, follows:

"I have come here on Jackson Day. There was nothing mild about Andrew Jackson. Andrew Jackson was a right man, who believed everything he did. He believed in nothing in earnest, and really, ladies and gentlemen, to public life this is the only sort of a man worth thinking about for a moment.

"If I was not ready to think for everything I believe in I would think for my duty to go and take the back seat. The trouble with the Republican party is that it has not had a new idea for thirty years. I am not speaking as a politician. I am speaking as a historian. They have had leaders from time to time who suggested new ideas, but they never did anything to carry them out.

"But, my friends, what I particularly want you to observe is this: That politics in this country does not depend any longer upon the regular members of either party. There are not enough regular Republicans in this country to take and hold national power. And I must immediately add, there are not enough regular Democrats in this country to do it, either. This country is guided and its policy determined by the independent vote.

No Money Stringency.

"What I want to point out to you, and what I believe that this whole country is beginning to perceive is this, that there is a larger body of men in the regular ranks of the Democratic party who believe in the progressive policies of our day and mean to see them carried forward and perpetuated than there is in the ranks of the Republican party.

"How can it be otherwise, gentlemen? The Democratic party and only the Democratic party carried out the policies which the progressive people of this country have desired.

"Let me instance a single thing. I want to ask the business men here present—

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HALF-AND-HALF PLAN NOT TO BE KILLED HASTILY

Abrogation of Organic Act by Rider to Appropriations Bill Unlikely.

INVESTIGATION FIRST

Movement to Resurvey Field and Substitute New Plan if Necessary.

HEAVY ARTILLERY IS FIRED

Senators Gallinger, Root, Blair Lee, Lippitt, and Shaforth Oppose Johnson Amendment.

By JOSEPH P. ANNIN.

Two developments in the Senate fight over the half-and-half plan are augured from yesterday's debate in the Senate over the District appropriation bill. They are:

1. The half-and-half plan will not be abandoned by means of ill-considered and hastily drawn up legislation attached to a District appropriation bill.

2. A strong movement for a resurvey of conditions carefully planned and executed, with a view either to justifying the present arrangement or substituting a new plan, probably will be launched before another District appropriation bill comes before the Senate.

A second indication from debate yesterday was that taxation of intangible personal property in the District, and a reclassification of the assessment and taxation laws here, will meet with favor in the Senate if they come from the District Committee.

Heavy Artillery Fired.

The heavy artillery of the friends of the District was trained in its defense yesterday. Senators Root, Gallinger, Blair Lee, Lippitt, and Shaforth all opened fire on the Johnson rider, which passed the House and which has been offered as an amendment to the Senate. Senators Hoke Smith, Kenyon, and James did the talking for the Johnson rider. An amendment offered by Senator Hoke Smith and adopted, perfected the rider by changing it to permit of Federal aid equal to, but no greater than, the contribution by the District in any one year. Senator James announced he would offer an amendment calling for the taxation of intangible personal property, and much of the debate had to do with this question.

The argument of Senator Gallinger, following an eloquent appeal for simple justice by Senator Root, of New York, dealt with the fundamentals of the question of Federal contribution to the upkeep of the Capital, and closed with an appeal against hasty legislation upsetting the careful constructive work of more than thirty years.

"Let the arrangement existing stand in this bill," he urged, "running on for another year. In the meantime give us all time to consider the best procedure for reaching any irregularities or wrongs."

Senator Gallinger declared he was not opposing taxation of intangible personal property—stocks, bonds, mortgages, and credits—but that he would have it considered under different conditions, "calmly, considerably, and justly for all parties at interest."

Senator Gronna, who strongly favors this form of taxation, announced himself in opposition to attempting to accomplish so serious a fiscal relations task as a readjustment of the Federal government through legislative riders on an appropriation bill. He pointed out that the Johnson rider would have no effect upon the alleged discrimination in assessments against small homes in the District.

Senator James, as was true of Senator Kenyon, went into the debate with a superficial knowledge of the questions involved in the controversy over the half-and-half plan. He quoted figures to prove that the tax rate here is lower than in other cities, but couldn't say whether the figures given for other cities represented full value or two-thirds value assessments, as is the case here.

Senator Blair Lee, of Maryland, a member of the District Committee, took up Senator James' argument and in good-natured raillery carefully punched it full of holes, an operation which Senator James enjoyed not at all. Having finished with Mr. James, he performed the same service for Senator Kenyon with no little eclat.

The speech of Senator Root made no pretense at knowledge of the details of the tax question, but dealt with the right of the National Capital to consideration from the nation at large, and the right of residents here to that same consideration. He said in part:

"As I have said, while I do not know and have not studied the subject of taxation in Washington, and never have been called upon to do so, yet I do know it is a subject that cannot properly be disposed of on general propositions and general assertions, nor can it properly

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"BILLY" SUNDAY

will tell

WASHINGTON SINNERS

how they erred in his address January 18 at Convention Hall.

The Washington Herald

has made arrangements to print the baseball preacher's remarks

VERBATIM

and every angle of the great meeting will be covered in fullest detail.

Clergy Have Praise For "Billy" Sunday Who Will Come Here

Volcanic Evangelist Assured of Great Throng When He Appears at Convention Hall on January 18—Will Visit White House to See Chief Executive—Speaker Clark to Preside at Meeting—Cabinet Members Will Be Invited to Banquet in "Billy's" Honor.

Despite the fact that not all the ministers of Washington joined in the invitation extended "Billy" Sunday to come to Washington and tell his saints and sinners how to mend their ways, the volcanic "baseball evangelist" has decided he will accept, and arrangements are going forward for the accommodation of a great crowd in Convention Hall on January 18.

Not only will the appearance in Washington of Sunday, who, during his speaking engagement in Philadelphia, has set that Quaker metropolis by the ears with his plain-spoken denunciation of present-day evils, be an event, but many of the country's best known men will be identified with the meeting.

Speaker Champ Clark will preside. Representative Nelson, of Wisconsin, will introduce Sunday, and it is planned to give a dinner in honor of the evangelist to which Secretary Daniels and other administration officers will be invited.

No Middle Ground with Him.

The coming of the hard-hitting preacher, announced in a letter yesterday to William Knowles Cooper, of the Y. M. C. A., means a great deal to the religious circles of the Capital, and The Herald has asked a number of ministers for expressions of opinion on Sunday and his methods. They appear below.

It will be seen that the majority have decided he will do Washington morals good, but the vote has not been made unanimous. Sunday is of the sort that either makes friends or enemies. There is no middle ground with him.

Lord Is Johnny on the Spot.

Here are a few of Sunday's epigrams delivered during the course of his Philadelphia addresses that have put him in the class of the much-discussed:

"The Lord is always Johnny-on-the-spot when He makes a promise."

"You preachers would preach better if you'd sweat out more collars while you're at it."

"Why, the Lord would turn around and say, 'Billy, you are a fool,' if he cried after imitating what he said was the conventional 'pulpit-droned' prayer."

"Jesus Christ was the great recruiting officer. He got out and delivered the goods."

"You look all right to me, but I don't know what kind of four-flushers you may be. What are you going to tell God when He asks you what you have done for His cause here below? Are you going to tell Him that you were down to a leg show, looking at some woman who didn't have enough clothes on to make a pair of leggings for a humming bird?"

"The man who denies the power and justice of God is a liar. He is so low down that he'll need an airship to get to hell."

In answer to queries as to whether they believe the man who said these

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GERMANS CROSS BZURA IN NEW WARSAW DRIVE

Drive Russians from Trenches They Have Held for Many Weeks.

CITY'S INVESTMENT NEAR

Von Hindenburg's Advance Guard Is Only Twenty-six Miles from Polish Capital.

TEUTON FLANK IS PROTECTED

Commander Masses 1,000,000 Men for Supreme Attack on Muscovite Stronghold.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Jan. 8.—The Germans have crossed the Bzura River in Poland and are only twenty-six miles from Warsaw. This news, the most important that has come from Russia for several weeks, was received here today. A hint of this was given in an official report issued in Petrograd last night, which said that the Germans had captured part of the Russian trenches near the village of Sochaczew. This town is on the east bank of the Bzura.

Petrograd advices received here today stated that the Russians had withdrawn from their first line trenches on the Bzura because of the heavy bombardment by the German artillery. It stated that the Russian forces west of Warsaw were holding the trenches on a front running through Wiskitki and Mszonow. Both these towns are approximately twenty-six miles southwest of Warsaw on a branch of the Ploa River.

This would indicate that the Germans have re-captured Rawka and are driving a wedge toward the Vistula to the south of Warsaw, thus splitting the Russian forces and completing their campaign for the investment of the Polish capital.

Huge Army for Advance.

Berlin, Jan. 8 (via Amsterdam).—One million men have been assembled by Field Marshal von Hindenburg for a decisive attack upon Warsaw. Final plans for this attack have been perfected and it will begin as soon as the weather becomes cold enough to freeze the rivers and roads that now are hampering operations.

German experts declare that the steadiness with which the Kaiser's forces in Poland are advancing shows that the Russians this time will be unable to prevent the fall of the Polish capital. With the Germans in the possession of Mlawa, the Russians will be unable to execute any effective flanking movement to delay the assault upon Warsaw.

Repulse of French attacks in Alsace and east of Rheims and further progress by German troops operating west of Warsaw were the chief features brought out in today's official report.

French Are Repulsed.

"In the western theater of war, the continuous rain and swampy ground in Flanders are hindering our operations greatly."

"East of Rheims the French attempted to take one of our trenches in a night attack, but were driven back on their own positions, losing fifty prisoners."

"In the eastern Argonne we have made further progress."

"A night attack by the French on Buckenhof, south of Diedelshausen, in the Vosges, was repulsed."

"Repeated French attacks west of Senheim (Cernay) broke down under our artillery fire. We captured two officers and more than 100 men. Fighting continues for Ober-Burnhaupt, south of Senheim. (Ober-Burnhaupt is Burnhaupt-le-Haut, which the French announced today they captured.)"

"In the eastern theater of war the weather continues unfavorable. There is no change in East Prussia or Northern Poland."

"Our attacks are progressing east of the Bzura (west of Warsaw). Sixteen hundred Russians and five machine guns have been captured."

ZEPPELIN TO LEAD AIR RAID ON BRITAIN

Amsterdam, Jan. 8.—It is learned here tonight that Count Zeppelin in person will lead a great air raid on England during the last days of January. He hopes to be able to send ten first-class Zeppelins to England with the double objective of bombarding London and crippling the English war fleet.

Hundreds of German airmen, professionals and amateurs alike, have volunteered to take part in the expedition.

The count will call upon the Kaiser at field headquarters before starting. He will be escorted by a large number of aeroplanes. When the raid begins the Zeppelins will be supported by aeroplanes, hydroaeroplanes, destroyers, torpedo boats, and submarines.

Italy to Recall Envoy to Turkey; Prepares for War

Expecting Rejection of Terms of Ultimatum, Rome Directs Ambassador to Turn Archives Over to United States Ambassador Morgenthau and Quit Constantinople at 6 P. M. Today, According to Report in Diplomatic Circles. Relations Between Greece and Turkey Also Are Strained and the Athens Government May Be Drawn Into the Imbroglio—Ottoman Ministry Ready for Flight, While Troops Are Massed for Defense of Capital.

ITALY AND ROUMANIA PLAN DECLARATION OF WAR ON GERMANY AND AUSTRIA, PARIS HEARS

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Rome, Jan. 8.—Secret messages sent to the Italian ambassador at Constantinople today are said to have contained orders to leave the Turkish capital at 6 p. m. Saturday with all the members of the embassy staff and turn his affairs over to United States Ambassador Morgenthau.

Turkey has been given until Saturday evening to apologize for the arrest of the British consul in the Italian consulate at Hodeida, but it is believed here that Italy's demands, including a salute to the Italian flag, will not be granted.

The rupture of diplomatic relations between Turkey and Italy is certain, diplomats say, and this will be followed by forcible action by Italy against Turkey.

Athens, Jan. 8.—Greco-Turkish relations again are strained. Apart from the position of the Greeks which Turkey has rendered untenable by new persecutions and exactions there are now other causes of bitter complaint.

The naval and military attaches and the secretaries of the Greek Legation in Constantinople have been treated as spies and shadowed wherever they go by Turkish police agents.

Greek consuls of the empire have been treated as though they belonged to the belligerent powers.

The grand vizier has made promises of redress, but the redress never comes.

Government Prepares for Flight.

London, Jan. 8.—A news agency dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, states that the Turkish government is panic-stricken and is preparing to go to Adrianople. Several trains, attached to locomotives with steam up are waiting at Stamboul, the English section of the city, to meet any emergency which may require the quick transportation of officials and records out of the city. All funds in the treasury have been placed in chests and barrels and can be put on these trains at short notice.

According to the news agency dispatch the authorities in Constantinople fear not only attacks from the outside but are in constant alarm over internal disorders, several of which have been quelled within the last few days.

Salonica, Greece, Jan. 8.—The Turks are preparing to defend Constantinople to the end. All the field artillery at Adrianople has been taken to the capital and only 1,000 troops have been left there according to advices received here today. One hundred and fifty thousand troops have been concentrated in the neighborhood of St. Stefano, a suburb of Constantinople, for the defense of the capital and fortifications are being erected.

Paris, Jan. 8.—The Petit Parisien states that an agreement exists between Italy and Roumania whereby both nations will declare war against Germany and Austria simultaneously.

"This action," it adds, "will come speedily, because Austria is clearly preparing grounds for a separate peace, which would deprive Italy and Roumania of the benefits they hope to derive from the dual monarchy's defeat."

MARYLAND NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY SENATE

By Unanimous Vote, Upper House

Confirms Appointments—Four Postmasters Approved.

The Senate, by unanimous vote yesterday, confirmed the Marylanders appointed to the various Federal offices in the State on Wednesday, and at the same time confirmed the four postmasters appointed first in recess.

This action cleans the executive calendar of the name of every Marylander on it and fills every vacant office in the State with the exception of the subtreasurer at Baltimore. Those confirmed were: Samuel K. Dennis, United States district attorney; William W. Stockham, United States marshal; Guy W. Steele, surveyor of the port; Walter Warner, appraiser of merchandise; James A. McQuade, appraiser of merchandise; Thomas D. Bowser, postmaster at Chestertown; Washington F. Collins, postmaster at Millington; Charles Judgement, postmaster at Rock Hall; and Mary W. McKnett, postmaster at Trappe.

Special Excursions to Florida.

Jan. 12 and Feb. 9 from Washington, \$22.65 round trip. Limit, 21 days. Atlantic Coast Line, 1406 New York ave. n.w.—Adv.

An attack in force to forestall the German effort was ordered and the French "59" got the range of the reserves and shelled the position in the rear to disperse the forces which were assembling for the support, while the smaller guns and the quick fireers raked the first line of the enemy's trenches and hammered the earthworks from which the Germans were working their rapid-fire pieces.

Swarm Out of Trenches.

Following a terrific cannonade the French infantry swarmed out of their trenches and struggled through the mud up to the redoubt. In the face of a deadly fire they fell upon these works and bayoneted the occupants. Halting only for a brief rest, while the French guns again hammered the German lines, they again advanced, and, with only a brief pause at the wire entanglements, clambered up and over the first line of the invaders' defensive works.

Here the attackers met their most stubborn resistance. The fighting was man to man, and the East Indian detachments did valiant service. The Germans finally were overwhelmed, and broke for the second line of trenches. Their retreat spread panic among the foremost of the reserves and after a brief struggle the second line of works was in possession of the allies and they were pressing forward toward the third and last line of trenches.

Hold Ground Gained.

But the Germans had recovered from their temporary demoralization and here met and effectively repulsed the further advance of the French. They immediately directed a counterassault on the attackers, who retired to the second line of captured works and there maintained their position despite twice repeated counterattacks.

3,000 Civilians War Victims.

Amsterdam, Jan. 8.—According to an Amsterdam newspaper, a commission of inquiry has determined that it the province of Namur, Belgium, German troops killed more than 3,000 civilians. It says that at Dinant 700 were killed, including 71 women and 31 children under fifteen years of age.